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KWANGTUNG RICE PRODUCTION FOR 1953 EXCEEDS 1952;
HIGH YIELDS REPORTED IN ALL AREAS

Summary: Rice production in Kwangtung Province was reported as almost 19 billion shih-chin in 1953. Increases in wheat, sweet potatoes, and soybeans were also claimed. The abundant yields were attributed to better organization, water conservation projects, and advanced farming skills.

Abundant yields were reported for the almost 100 million mou of fall crops in Szechwan. Wheat output has increased 20 percent, and corn and kaoliang have also shown increases.

High yields were also claimed in the Ching-chiang reclamation area, the Tientsin suburbs, Inner Mongoli, and in the provinces of Jehol, Yunnan, and Hoeh.

KWANGTUNG RICE PRODUCTION ALMOST 19 BILLION SHIH-CHIN -- Hong Kong, Ta Kung Pao, 6 Dec 53

Canton, 5 December -- Rice production in Kwangtung totaled 18.9 billion shih-chin (one shih-chin equals 1 kilogram) (includes mixed grains converted to rice figures) in 1953, and showed an average increase of 8 percent or 1.4 billion shih-chin increase over 1952. The increases in the various administrative areas (presumably equivalent of special administrative districts in other provinces) were: central 10 percent, eastern 8 percent, western 8 percent, and northern 6 percent. Increases in the above areas for each harvest period were: spring 6.5 percent, summer 8.1 percent, and fall 8.1 percent. Increases in various crops throughout the province were: paddy rice 8 percent, wheat 10 percent, sweet potatoes 7 percent, and soybeans 10 percent.

The abundant yields in Kwangtung were due to the successful struggle against natural calamities and to the progress of the mutual aid cooperative movement. In 1953, the number of farm families in the province who participated in mutual aid teams represented 10-25 percent of the total farm population. In all areas the yields of mutual aid teams were greater than those of independent farmers. According to the statistics of Hsien-an County, Ch'eng-pang Hsien, there were 201 families in the village, and of that number 117 were members of mutual aid teams. The independent families, 84 in number, harvested an average of 581 shih-chin of rice per mou. Mutual aid team families averaged over 615 shih-chin of rice per mou.

Other reasons for the successful harvest in Kwangtung were the water conservation program, the accumulation of fertilizer, and advanced agricultural skills. Up to the end of September, a total of 113,133 small-scale water conservation projects had been repaired or constructed in Kwangtung. The area of land benefiting from these projects totaled 1,000,000 shih-mou (one shih-mou equals 607 square meters). In addition, 100,000 mu of land were irrigated. Agricultural loans amounting to 743.3 million yuan in small relief loans totaling 13 million yuan were issued.

ABUNDANT YIELDS IN SZECHWAN -- Tientsin, Ta Kung Pao, 19 Oct 53

Ch'eng-tu, 13 October (Hsin-hua She) -- With the exception of a few areas which had bad harvests because of calamities and other areas where the delay in the ripening of sweet potatoes has held up complete reports, abundant yields have been reported for the almost 100 million mou of fall crops in Szechwan. Compared to 1952, wheat yields have increased 20 percent. Unharvested fields

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of corn, kaoliang, and miscellaneous crops have also been obtained. In the T'ao Chiang Basin, sugar cane and industrial crops will soon be harvested. The 1953 production per unit of area will increase approximately 15 percent over 1952.

Great efforts have been made by the more than 50 million farmers of Szechwan to increase production in 1953. The reckless tendency in the mutual aid cooperative movement has been corrected, enabling the mutual aid teams, which consist of 35 percent of the agricultural population, to become stronger. In addition, more than 60,000 rural cadres have been trained to demonstrate agricultural techniques. In the first half of 1953, people's banks in all areas issued agricultural loans totaling more than 400 billion yuan. Supply and marketing cooperatives doubled the supply of the various cake fertilizers, as compared to the first half of 1952, and also furnished basic fertilizer for use on 6,700,000 mou of paddy rice.

CHING-CHIANG RECLAMATION AREA SETTLERS REPORT GOOD YIELDS -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 8 Oct 53

Good yields have been reported by the 83,000 settlers in the Ching-chiang reclamation area. In 1953, the highest yields of unginned cotton were over 300 catties per shih-mou, an increase of 10-20 percent over 1952. The average output of paddy rice was over 550 catties per shih-mou, and the highest yields were 1,000 catties per shih-mou, a 20-30 percent increase over 1952. Sesame yields were 8 tou /one tou equals 20 catties/ per shih-mou, and kaoliang yields were over 3 shih /one shih equals 120 catties/ per shih-mou.

AUTUMN HARVEST YIELDS -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 5 Oct 53

1. Inner Mongolia

Inner Mongolia has had its richest harvest since liberation. According to October harvest reports, all areas have fulfilled their quotas. In T'ung-liao Hsien, the average yields of various crops reached 3,400 catties per shang /one shang equals 15 shih-mou/.

2. Jehol

Autumn crops flourished in Jehol Province. Based on crop conditions of October, it was estimated that the total grain production in 1953 would surpass 1952 yields by 6.1 percent, grain output per unit of area would increase 1.6 percent, and cotton yields per unit of area would increase 1.4 percent. The Tu-ch'ang Agricultural Production Cooperative in Chien-ping Hsien planted over 400 mou of kaoliang and millet. According to early estimates, kaoliang yields were expected to be 800 catties per mou and millet 700 catties per mou. The 1953 harvest gave the second highest yields in Jehol since liberation; 1952 was the highest production year.

3. Yunnan

In October, Yunnan farmers were engaged in harvesting and fall planting. According to reports from regions where the crops have already been harvested, yields of both nonirrigated crops and paddy rice have increased, in some cases 10-20 percent, with the highest yield at 50 percent.

4. Tientsin Area

Paddy rice in the Hsiao-chan area of the Tientsin suburbs was flourishing in October. It was estimated that over 700 catties of rice per mou would be harvested, an increase of 15-20 percent over 1952. A cooperative in Ch'ien-ying Ts'un planted 416 mou of paddy rice which had an average yield of 800 catties per mou; 8 mou of high production fields yielded 1,200 catties per mou.

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5. Szechwan State Farm

The state farm in Chang-ming Hsien, Szechwan, had an abundant harvest in 1953. This farm was also a demonstration station for the mutual aid teams in the vicinity. High-production fields on the state farm had a more than 23 percent increase in average yields per mou.

6. Hopch

In the Pao-ting Special Administrative District, yields have been generally good, and an average of 75 percent of a normal crop was expected. The production of cooperatives and mutual aid teams exceeded that of the independent farmers. In Man-ch'eng and Lai-shui hsiens, the yields of 45 out of a total of 48 cooperatives and mutual aid teams surpassed the yields of independent farmers. In general, the organized farmers had 20-30 percent better yields than the independent farmers.

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